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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT
for the Year 1945

BY

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Tewkesbury*

Mr. Mayor, Mrs. Wyatt and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Hygiene conditions and Vital Statistics of the Borough for the year 1945.

This report incorporates the report of the Sanitary Inspector, and is compiled to conform with Articles 6 (3) and 17 (5) of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935; Article 14 (3) of the Sanitary Officers Order 1926, and incorporates the requirements of the Ministry of Health Circulars 49/45 dated 19th March 1945 and 28/46 dated 11th February 1946. (This latter circular deals mainly with the provision of water supplies in the Borough.)

This is my first Annual Report since 1938, as for over six years I have been serving in the R.A.M.C. as a Hygiene Specialist. This experience, which was very varied, has not been time wasted, as I have realised the vital importance which the Army attaches to Preventive medicine and hygiene. Quite rightly, the Army considers the conservation of man-power of prime importance, and realises that a sick man is a liability and not an asset. The cost in £ s. d. of keeping fighting men fit in a war is of negligible importance, and it is unfortunate but inevitable that civilian authorities have to weigh the question of cost of public health schemes very seriously.

The Borough had no Sanitary Inspector after the beginning of August and I am grateful for the help given by the Surveyor in matters in which he could assist, and also for the assistance of my clerk (Miss Shorland). Your permanent Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Stroud, has since his return, helped considerably in the compilation of my report.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

July 15th, 1946.

MAURICE L. SUTCLIFFE,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF OF THE AUTHORITY

C. D. OUTRED, D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (ENG.), Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury Borough, Charlton Kings Urban District, Cheltenham Rural, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee (resigned 31st October, 1945).

M. L. SUTCLIFFE, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M., Medical Officer of Health. Medical Officer of Health to the Tewkesbury

Borough, Gloucester Rural and Newent Rural (Medical Officer of Health) Committee, and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health for the County of Gloucestershire (resumed duties 10th September, 1945).

- O. B. DODDS, CERT. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other foods (resigned 4th August, 1945).
A. J. STROUD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and other foods (resumed duties 1st May, 1946).

Adoptive Legislation in force in the Area

Bye-Laws

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933 (Section 1).

New Streets and Buildings (adopted 2nd April, 1929).

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures (adopted 1st November, 1938).

Section 75 Public Health Act 1936. (Provision of Dustbins).

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars as to the births and deaths in the Borough, and certain rates which are compared, where available, with those of England and Wales.

A complete list of the causes of death will be found in Table 19.

Table 1 Infantile Births and Deaths

	Legitimate			Illegitimate			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Live Births ...	30	33	63	9	12	21	84
Still Births ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ...	2	1	3	1	—	1	4

Table 2 Deaths

Total Deaths	Male 32	Female 42	Total 74
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Deaths included in the above from—

Measles (all ages)	—
Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age ...	.....	.....	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	.....	.....	—
Other Puerperal causes ...	.....	.....	—

Table 3

Birth and Death Rates

	Borough of Tewkesbury	England and Wales
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	19.08	16.1
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.23	0.46
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	16.8	11.4
*Corrected „ „ „ „ „	not available	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1000 live births	47.6	46.0
Death Rate of Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Live Births ...	47.6	
Death Rate of Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	47.6	not available
Death Rate from Puerperal Causes per 1000 total births	—	1.99

Note—Prior to the war the Statistical Branch of the General Register Office issued Districts with their comparability factor. This figure (0.83 in 1938) is used for multiplying the Crude Death Rate, in order to get a Corrected Death Rate. This Corrected Death Rate is then comparable with the Death Rate for England and Wales or with the Death Rates for other Districts which have had their Crude Death Rates similarly modified.

The 'comparability Factor' for 1945 is not being issued by the General Register Office owing to the war-time variety and magnitude of local population movements.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres : 2,651 (including 96 acres of water).

Population (Registrar General's estimate mid-1945) : 4401.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to Rate Books : 1,375.

Rateable Value : £27,532.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £115.

Social Conditions and Chief Industries

The Borough remains chiefly residential in character and has

during the summer months a large floating population of visitors, tourists and campers who are attracted by its rivers and by the historic interest of its Abbey and ancient buildings.

The only factories of any size in the town are Messrs. Healings' Flour Mills, which have nearly 100 employees, and Messrs. Bathursts, Boat Building Works, who have approximately 80 employees.

There are three smaller factories which may enlarge in the near future, as follows :

Messrs, Blue Star Engineering Co. (Steel Construction Co.)—Greenhouses, etc.

Messrs. Duesberg, Paragon Works, East Street—Toys etc.

Dunkleys, Abbey Works, Church Street—Pram components.

During the war period a large number of war workers resided in the Borough and still do, largely owing to factories being situated in the vicinity. A fortnightly market is held for livestock, and this brings a considerable number of farmers and others into the town.

Unemployment

During the last three years there has been no unemployment. To a large extent this is due to the war : everyone being in the Forces or employed under the Essential Works Order. As soon as any person's employment becomes redundant the Ministry of Labour re-directs him to other work.

It is likely, however, that owing to the imminent closing down of the U.S. General Depot (G.25) at Ashchurch, a very considerable number of local people employed there will shortly be applying to the Labour Exchange.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

Laboratory Facilities

There is no County Laboratory in Gloucestershire, so analyses and examinations of water, milk, medical specimens, etc., are carried out as follows :

ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN BY THIS AUTHORITY—

Mr. Rowland H. Ellis, F.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, Gloucester.

Milk

1—Bacteriological examination of School Milk samples, are carried out at the laboratory of the Cheltenham General Hospital.

2—Routine milk samples from Tuberculin Tested and Accredited herds are taken by the County Council.

MEDICAL SPECIMENS—The examination of swabs for diphtheria, etc., are examined in the laboratory of the Cheltenham General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities

1—Sickness and Casualty Cases.

During the year new arrangements were made with regard to ambulance facilities and the Tewkesbury and District Ambulance Association was founded. It has now over 1,000 paying members.

Two new ambulances are available, a full time driver-mechanic being employed.

2—Infectious Disease Cases

The old ambulance is reserved solely for these cases.

Nursing in the Home

There has been no change during the year. The Tewkesbury and District Nursing Association has the services of two nurses who undertake midwifery and general nursing in the town and also in three parishes of Cheltenham Rural District.

A full time County Health Visitor carries out School Medical Work, Health visiting and Infant Welfare work and visits to Tuberculosis cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Infant Welfare Centre. This is run by a voluntary organisation and is held fortnightly at the Town Hall ; a grant is given by the County who also arrange the medical attendance of a doctor. The

Corporation allow the use of the Town Hall free of charge.

School Clinic. It is under consideration by the County to open a school clinic in the Municipal Offices, but at present the Health Visitor carries out treatment in the schools or homes of the children.

Orthopædic Clinic. This is held at the Hospital and is visited regularly (weekly) by an Orthopædic nurse and an Orthopædic surgeon visits every quarter or more often if necessary.

Ophthalmic Clinic. This is held at the Hospital every two months or as required.

Tuberculosis Clinic. This is held at the Hospital when required but most cases are seen at the Cheltenham Dispensary.

Hospitals

There has been no change in the Tewkesbury Voluntary Hospital during the year. It has accommodation for 20 patients and is available for cases in the Borough and surrounding district. It is still an E.M.S. hospital.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TREDINGTON. This 26-bed hospital served a very useful purpose during the war, especially with regard to Service personnel and evacuees. It was of great value to districts outside the Borough in admitting cases of minor infectious disease, (scabies); as well as major infectious diseases, but since the war the number of occupied beds has dropped considerably, and it is now a heavy commitment for the Borough to have to carry. The possibility of the County Public Health Department taking over this hospital is under consideration.

Mortuaries

There are two mortuaries in the Borough

(a) Tolsey Lane; a small mortuary, the property of the Corporation, which has been improved by the installation of a hot water supply.

(b) Tewkesbury Cemetery; an emergency mortuary provided during the war which, fortunately, it was not necessary to use.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

MAIN SUPPLIES.

Water is supplied to the Corporation in bulk by the Cheltenham & Gloucester Joint Water Board, the purification works of which are within the Borough.

The process of purification of the water which is drawn from the River Severn consists of sedimentation with alum, rapid sand filtration and treatment by chloramination.

Supplies are ample and of excellent quality. The standard of quality is maintained by continual chemical analyses. The number of bacteriological examinations carried out in 1945 was as follows :

(a) Raw river water : 53 ;

(b) Treated water : 313 (these were invariably satisfactory).

Main Water Supplies in the Borough.

These shew the number of Houses and population served :

Table 4

No. of houses with main supply in house. (estimated)	Pop.	No. of Houses served by stand pipes (estimated)	Pop.
989	3065	350	1020

New connections to the Public Mains during the year : 2.

Extensions of Mains during the year : nil.

Well Supplies

Houses in the outskirts of the Borough where no main supplies are available have well supplies and in addition, there are a number of houses in the town also dependent on wells.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Borough Surveyor reports :

" No further change is reported in the methods of sewage disposal at the Town Works.

" The whole of the town's sewage is now dealt with by two parallel settling tanks, each with three vertical rough screens, these being situated in the Lower Lode Lane. The sewage receives no treatment other than this screening and a certain degree of sedimentation, although the retention period is too small for any reasonable degree of settlement. The effluent discharges into the River Mill Avon near its confluence with the River Severn. Un-

fortunately the tanks were constructed well below the flood level of the river and they, therefore, become completely inoperative as soon as the river level rises to any extent. Frequent emptying by hand of the settled sludge is necessary.

"The system is old, out of date, and as previously reported in the Medical Officer's Report for 1937, most unsatisfactory.

"The provision of a new sewage works has been under consideration as far back as 1931, but the design of the new works is now well in hand and it is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with the scheme in the very near future.

"One improvement which has been inaugurated during the war is that the Pumping Station at Newtown now pumps all the sewage received from the built-up area in this neighbourhood into the town system at Barton Road, so obviating the necessity to continue the highly unsatisfactory land treatment which previously was the method of disposal for the Newtown area."

Rivers and Streams

No special action has been taken during the year to prevent pollution of rivers or streams.

Public Baths

There are 6 slipper baths, which are available for males 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturdays, and females 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Thursdays. Before the war these baths were also available for school children on Saturday mornings and it is hoped soon to recommence this.

Closet Accommodation

Nearly all the houses in the Borough have water closets with main drainage. In the outlying parts where there are no sewers there are a few houses with private water carriage systems and a few with pail closets.

Public Cleansing

Most of the Borough is scavenged for house refuse once a week (a reduction from twice to once a week became necessary during the war). Houses in the more rural parts of the Borough deal with their own refuse. The refuse is dealt with by controlled tipping at one large tip off Mythe Road, the use of two other tips having been discontinued.

The Council propose to reorganise their refuse collection methods and to purchase a 2-ton tipping motor vehicle which will

speed up refuse collection and may enable a bi-weekly collection of refuse to be recommenced.

Refuse Receptacles

The Council has made the provision of Regulation dustbins compulsory (Section 75, Public Health Act 1936).

Unfortunately, owing to the war, it has been impossible to insist on this provision, and refuse is still stored in many cases in unsatisfactory and unhygienic containers. The provision of regulation dustbins will be insisted upon as soon as supplies become available.

Rodent Control

Inspections by the Urban Pests Department of the County were commenced at the request of the Council (who have, incidentally, delegated powers) on 18th November, 1944, the survey being completed on the 15th February, 1945.

The total number of inspections amounted to 1,257, infestations reported being 100. The work of disinfection carried out by the County Council operatives was 21, leaving 79 infestations to be dealt with by occupiers, which were subsequently revisited to ascertain that the work of rat destruction had been carried out efficiently.

Sewer treatment was commenced on 30th April, 1945, and completed 19th May, 1945. Out of a total of 134 inspection chambers, it was necessary to bait and poison 109, two sewer treatments being carried out. It was found that sewers in some places were considerably infested.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

There has been no Sanitary Inspector in this Borough since 4th August, 1945, so the number of inspections carried out is as must be expected, rather low. A summary of the work carried out is tabulated below :

Table 5

	No. of Inspections	Notices Served		Nuisances ab'td. after Notice	
		Formal	Info'm'l	Formal	Info'm'l
Dwelling Houses ...	88	4	10	4	10
Bakehouses ...	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds & Dairies, etc.	—	—	—	—	—
*Slaughterhouses ...	—	—	—	—	—
Canal Boats ...	—	—	—	—	—
Factories ...	29	—	3	—	3
Residences of Outworkers	—	—	—	—	—
Shops and Offices ...	—	—	—	—	—

*Since the outbreak of war there have been no slaughter houses in use in the Borough.

Shop Acts, 1912-45

The administration of these Acts with regard to closing hours is carried out by a part-time Inspector of the Council.

It has not been found necessary to take legal action during the year against any shop-keeper under the Acts, though one or two cautions have been given in respect of evening closing.

No certificates of exemption under Section 10 Shops Act 1934 have been given by the Council during the year.

The Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the administration of Section 10 of the Act of 1934, and it is hoped that it will be possible to carry out a complete inspection of the shops in the Borough during 1946.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928

Rag Flock is neither manufactured, used or sold on any premises in the Borough.

Petroleum Act, 1928

The number of licences issued in respect of premises for the storage of petroleum spirit and calcium carbide was 13.

The conditions attached to the licences have been observed. There was one change of ownership during the year.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Camping Sites

Two licences were issued during the year for sites within the Borough, Mythe Road and Odessa Inn sites ; these, however, are little used except over Bank Holidays and week-ends.

Common Lodging Houses

The only Common Lodging House in the Borough was closed in 1939.

Smoke Abatement

There is only one large factory chimney in the Borough which is often found to emit considerable quantities of smoke ; this is due partly to the poor quality of fuel available.

It has not been possible to take any smoke observations during the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools

There are no swimming baths or pools in the Borough, although considerable use is made by bathers of the rivers Severn and Avon.

There is great scope for improving the bathing facilities in the town.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas

Table 6

		No found to be infested	No. Disinfested
Council Houses	...	5	5
Private Houses	...	1	1

"Cromessol" Liquid Insecticide is used for the purpose of disinfecting, the work being carried out by this Authority.

In future it is proposed to use D.D.T. preparations for disinfestations, now that supplies have become available.

Offensive Trades

There is one Rag and Bone dealer in Halifax Yard. No complaints with reference to this trade have been received.

Schools

There are a Boys' Grammar School, a Girls' High School, and four elementary schools in the Borough.

The elementary school premises are not all satisfactory and defects have been reported by the Medical Officer of Health to the County Authorities.

Re-organisation of the schools is expected under the Education Act, 1945.

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected in the Borough during the year —nil.

The post-war housing programme of the Council consists of the immediate erection of 15 prefabricated bungalows in Foresters Road and, within two years, of 400 houses on the High Perry Hill site, which latter covers an area of 40 acres. The immediate intention is to provide roads and services for this site as a first priority, and to erect houses as and when authority is given by the Ministry. It is hoped that the first two schemes of 22 and 78 houses respectively will be on the way to completion during 1946. This programme shows a very far-sighted policy, which is justified by:

1. The need to rehouse families living in old and worn-out houses.
2. The requirements to abate overcrowding.
3. The likelihood of expansion of factories in and near the town.

This Council have already erected 215 houses under the Housing Acts, and in addition own 24 which they have reconditioned; many of these latter are, however, very unsatisfactory from a housing point of view, and necessary action, which in a number of cases will involve demolition or clearance areas, will be recommended to the Council as soon as the housing shortage becomes less acute, and the Ministry of Health gives the word "Go."

The addition of 400 Council houses will make the total number of modern Council houses owned by the Borough, 615. This, unless there is a considerable amount of private enterprise, will mean that about a third of the houses in the Borough will be owned by the Council.

Requisitioned Houses

Six houses have been requisitioned by the Council, two of which have been converted into flats. These have been used to house nine families living in overcrowded conditions.

War Damage

The Borough has been fortunate in having no houses damaged by enemy action during the war.

Slum Clearance

Just prior to the outbreak of war this Department had worked out a five-year policy for consideration by the Council involving 139 houses suitable for Clearance Areas, and ten suitable for individual demolition.

Owing to the war nothing could be done, and the need now for housing of any quality is so urgent that the Ministry of Health is not in favour of action being taken with regard to Clearance Areas at present.

The medico-social aspect of disease is becoming of great importance, and excluding poverty and malnutrition, which nowa-

days are both relatively rare factors, bad housing and environment are probably the most potent causes of diseases which are largely preventable, such as the Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis, Rheumatism, etc. The ambitious housing scheme of the Corporation referred to above will do much to improve the health of the population although, naturally, immediate results cannot be expected.

1 Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year—

(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	60
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	88
(c) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	50
(d) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	10

2 Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	10
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3 Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936	nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
i Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	4
ii Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	nil

4 Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding—

It has not been possible to keep an accurate record of the

incidence of overcrowding in the Borough in the year.

There is little doubt, however, that overcrowding has increased during the war years, as it has done fairly universally throughout the country.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies

A considerable amount of milk retailed in Tewkesbury is produced at farms situated outside the Borough.

Registered retail purveyors of milk number 16 and wholesale
purveyors 3.

There are 11 Dairy farms and 6 Dairies and Milkshops in the Borough.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936-43

The following Licences were issued by the Council during 1945:

SUPPLEMENTARY : Accredited 1. Tuberculin tested 1.
Pasteurised 1.

PRODUCERS : Pasteurised 1.

Licences in respect of producers were issued by the County Council as follows :

TUBERCULIN-TESTED MILK—I.

ACCREDITED MILK—2.

Tuberculin-Tested, and Accredited milk producers are supervised by the County Council who carry out regular sampling. The examination and testing of herds are carried out by veterinary inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

School milk is supplied by producers approved by the County Council, who carry out additional sampling and examination of this milk. Unsatisfactory samples are reported to this Department.

Pasteurised Milk

There is one small pasteurising plant in the Borough which was established during the year. It is a modern plant of the "positive holding" type. Regular samples of the milk supplied by this plant, have to be taken for examination in accordance with prescribed tests under the Milk (Special Designations) Regs :

Biological Testing

No samples were taken for biological testing for the presence of tubercle bacilli during the year.

Ice Cream

There are 14 premises registered for the manufacture or storage of Ice Cream under the Food & Drugs Act 1938. In the absence of any legal standard for this commodity, effective control is restricted to the premises where it is manufactured or sold.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods

The five registered slaughterhouses in the Borough were temporarily closed at the commencement of the war and have not since been in use.

All home-killed supplies to the Borough are received from Cheltenham where the central Abattoir for the area is situated. All such meat is subject to 100 per cent inspection by Meat and Food Inspectors prior to delivery.

The following foodstuffs were examined and deemed to be unfit for human consumption :

Table 7

Article		Non Preserved	Preserved (tinned)
Meat	...	64 lbs.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Bacon	...	15 "	—
Sausage	...	106 "	—
Game	...	66 "	—
Fish	...	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	42 "
Milk	...	—	30 "
Miscellaneous Foods	...	—	90 "
	Total	302 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	253 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924

It was not found necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year.

On the whole the quality and condition of meat and food supplies to the Borough are very good.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933

Seven licences were issued by the Council during the year under this Act.

Anthrax Order, 1938

Although there were a few cases of "Suspected Anthrax" reported, there was no case of Anthrax confirmed during the year.

Manufacture and Sale of Preserved Foods

The number of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for this purpose is 14.

Foods and Drugs Act, 1938

This Act is administered in the Borough by the County Council, but your Sanitary Inspector is also appointed Sampling Officer for purposes of acting under certain circumstances.

I am indebted to Police Superintendent A. W. Hopkins for the information concerning the operation of the Act during 1945.

Table 8

Food or drug	No of Samples					Remarks
	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine		
New Milk	...	25	—	23	2	these two were slightly deficient in fat
Cordials...	...	1	—	1	—	
Spirits	1	—	1	—	
Sweets	2	—	2	—	
Vinegar	2	—	2	—	
Condensed Milk	...	—	—	—	—	
Gelatine	...	—	—	—	—	
Coffee	...	—	—	—	—	
Saccharin	..	—	—	—	—	
Prepared Suet	...	—	—	—	—	
Custard Powder	...	—	—	—	—	
Parrish's Food	...	—	—	—	—	
Cocoa	...	—	—	—	—	
Golden raising powder	—	—	—	—	—	
Glycerine	—	—	—	—	
Baking Powder	1	—	—	—	

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.
Including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Table 9

Premises	No. of Inspect'ns	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecut'd
Factories with mechanical power	19	—	—
Factories without " "	10	—	—
Other premises, e.g. works of building, engineering, etc., construction	...	—	—
Out-workers premises	...	—	—
Total...	29	—	—

2. Defects found.

Table 10

Particulars	No. of Defects Found	No. of Defects Remedied	No. of Defects Referred to H.M.I.	No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness ..	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences } insufficient defective ..	—	—	—	—
Conveniences } not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
Total...	3	3	—	—

3. Homework.

Table 11 Lists received from Employers

Nature of Work	Once in the year		Twice in the year	
	Lists	Out Workers	Lists	Out Workers
Wearing Apparel (making)	—	—	—	—
Notified from other Authorities	1	6	—	—

Diphtheria Immunisation

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health (Circular 193/45 dated 14th November, 1945), individual record cards of diphtheria immunisation in children up to the age of 15 years will as from 1st January, 1946, be kept by the Public Health Department of the Local Authority. Until this date records were mainly held by the County Public Health Department, who provided the Medical Officer of Health with certain returns which were required for his compilation of the statistics to be submitted to the Ministry. This assistance and the records have been most useful, and the latter have now been transferred to this Authority.

As from and including the year 1945 it is laid down that the whole responsibility for statistical returns is on the Local Authority, the following tables are included in my report.

Table 12. Child population Immunised during year ending 31/12/45

	Age at the date of final injection		Total under 15
	0-5 years	5-14 years	
Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during 1945	36	8	44

Note.—This table is a consolidation of the half yearly returns which have been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Table 13. Immunisation in relation to Child Population

Children aged 0-14 years immunised up to 31st December, 1945							
Age 31/12/45 i.e. born in the year	0+	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1936-40	1931-35
No. Immunised	nil	14	41	34	37	207	213
Est. Mid-year pop. 45				410		666	1076
Percentage Im'nised				30.7%		63%	50.7%

Table 14

**Diphtheria notifications and Deaths in relation to Immunisation
(Children under 15 years only)**

Notifications		Deaths	
Cases Notified	Cases Immunised	Immunised	Not Immunised
—	—	—	—

Table 15

New Cases of Tuberculosis and Mortality in 1945.

AGE PERIODS in years	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1+	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5+	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15+	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...
20+	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
25+	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...
35+	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
45+	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55+	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65+	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Age not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	3	1	1	3	...	...	...

Table 16. No. of cases on Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December for the last two years.

(Figures for 1938, the last pre-war year are included for comparison).

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1938	15	6	1	3	25
1944	25	12	7	7	51
1945	18	12	4	6	40

Table 17. No. of new cases and deaths in the last two years.

(Figures for 1938, the last pre-war year, are included for comparison).

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1938	5	5	1		2	1	...	1
1944	4	2	..	3	3	...	..	...
1945	3	3	1	1	3	..	...	...

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

No action has been necessary under the above Regulations and Act.

Table 19

Causes of Death
Borough of Tewkesbury,

(classified according to the Registrar General's Short List of Causes)

	Causes of Death	Male	Female
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	—
4	Whooping Cough	...	—
5	Diphtheria	...	—
6	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	3	—
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	—
8	Syphilitic Diseases	...	—
9	Influenza	...	—
10	Measles	...	—
11	Ac: polio-myel: & polio-enceph.	...	—
12	Ac: inf. enceph:	...	—
13	Cancer of buc: cav: & oesoph: (M) uterus (F)	...	2
14	Cancer of stomach & Duodenum	...	—
15	Cancer of breast	...	—
16	Cancer of all other sites	...	4
17	Diabetes	...	—
18	Inter-cranial vascular lesions	6	2
19	Heart Disease	8	15
20	Other diseases of circ. system	...	—
21	Bronchitis	...	—
22	Pneumonia	...	2
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	—
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	2	—
25	Diarrhoea, under 2 years	—	—
26	Appendicitis	—	—
27	Other digestive disorders...	—	—
28	Nephritis	—	—
29	Puer: & post-abort: sepsis.	—	—
30	Other maternal causes	—	—
31	Premature Birth	—	—
32	Con. mal birth inj: infant: dis:	2	—
33	Suicide	—	—
34	Road traffic accident	—	—
35	Other violent causes	2	2
36	All other causes	3	8
	Total Deaths	32	42

